SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 13th May, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

the vicissitudes of temper to which Buonaparté was subject, that we were by no means confident of being admitted to his presence: fortunately for us, the ex-Emperor was in good humour, and the interview took place on this day, (1st July.)

Lord Amherst was first introduced to Buonaparté by General Bertrand, and remained alone with him for more than an hour. I was next called in, and presented by Lord Amherst. Buonaparté having continued in discourse about half an hour, Captain Maxwell and the gentlemen of the embassy were afterwards introduced, and presented. He put question to each, having some relation to their respective situation; and we all united in remarking that his manners were simple and affable, without wanting dignity. I was most struck with the unsubdued ease of his behaviour and appearance; he could not have been free, from embarassment and depression in the zenith of his power at the Thuilleries.

Buonaparté rather declaimed than conversed; and during the half hour Lord Amherst and I were with him, seemed only anxious to impress his sentiments upon the recollection of his auditors, possibly for the purpose of having them repeated. His style is highly epigrammatic, and he delivers his opinion with the oracular confidence of a man accustomed to produce conviction. His mode of discussing great political questions would in another appear *chalatanerie*; but in him is only the development of the empirical system whice he universally adopted. Notwithstanding the attention which he might be supposed to have given to the nature of our Government, he has certainly a very imperfect knowledge of the subject; all his observations on the policy of England, as relating to the past, or looking to the future, were adapted to a despotism; and he is either unable or unwilling to take into consideration the difference produced by the will of the monarch being subordinate not only to the interests, but to the opinion of his people.

He used metaphors and illustration with great freedom, borrowing the latter

[redacted]

gret that anger, real or pretended, should have indnced so great a man to countenance such petty misrepresentations. I must confess that the positive statements which had been made respecting the badness of the accommodations at Longwood, had produced a partial belief in my mind: even this, however, was removed by actual observation. Longwood House, considered as a residence for a Sovereign, is certainly small, and perhaps inadequate; but viewed as the habitation of a person of rank, disposed to live without show, is both convenient and respectable. Better situations may be found in the island, and Plantation House is in every respect a superior residence; but that is intended for the reception of numerous guests, and for the degree of exterior splendour belonging to the office of Governor.

The two remaining circumstances of Buonaparté's situation, deserving consideration, are the restraints which may affect his personal liberty, and those which relate to his interview with others. With respect to the first, Buonaparté assumes as a principle, that his escape, while watched by the forts and men of war, is impossible; and that, therefore, his liberty within the precincts of the island ought to be unfettered. The truth of the principle is obviously questionable, and the consequence is overthrown by the fact of his being a prisoner, whose detention is of importance sufficient to justify the most rigurous precautions. His own conclusion is nevertheless admitted, to the extent of allowing him to go to any part of the island, provided he be accompanied by a British officer; for all justifiable purposes this permission is sufficient, nor is it intended to be nullified in practice by undue interference on the part of the officer in attendance. For purposes of amusement, he has a range of four miles, unaccompanied, and without being overlooked another of eight miles, where he is partially in view of the sentries; and a still wider circuit of twelve miles throughout which he is under their observation. In both these latter spaces he is also free from the attendance of an officer. At night, indeed, the sentries close round the house. I can [illegible] scarcely imagine that greater personal liberty, consistent with any [illegible]ion to security, could be granted [illegible]dividnal, supposed under any res[illegible]all.

[illegible]rcourse with others is certainly [illegible]mediate surveillance, no person [illegible]llowed to enter the enclosure at [illegible]ood, without a pass from the Go[illegible]r; but these passes are readily gran[illegible]d neither the curiosity of indivi[illegible] nor the personal gratification [illegible]n Buonaparté may be expected to [illegible]e from their visits, are checked by [illegible]ended difficulties of or arbitary regu[illegible]n. His correspondence is also under [illegible]raint, and he is not allowed to send [illegible]eceive letters but through the medium [illegible]he Governor. This is no doubt disa[illegible]eable, and distressing to his feeling; [illegible]is a necessary consequence of being [illegible]nat he now is, and what he has been.

Two motives may, I think, be assigned for Buonaparte's unreasonable complaints: the first, and principal, is to keep alive public interest in Europe, but chiefly in England, where he flatters himself that he has a party; and the second, I think, may be traced to the personal character and habits of Buonaparté, who finds an occupation in the petty intrigues by which these complaints are brought forward, and an unworthy gratification in the *tracasseries* and annoyance which they produce on the spot. If this conjecture be founded, time alone, and a conviction of their inutility, will induce Buonaparte to desist from his complaints and to consider his situation in its true light as a confinement with fewer restrictions upon his personal liberty than justifiable caution, uninfluenced by liberality, would have established.

[*The Spirit Of The Times*,—*Oc.* 31.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec*, 20.

Foreign Office, Dec. 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Robert Melvil, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the ports of Amsterdam, the Helder, Vlieland, the Texel, Terschelling, and Harlingen, in the dominion of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

War-Office, Oct. 28.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to command that the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons shall be armed and equipped as a Regiment of Lancers.

War-Office, Dec. 20.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, R. Harvey, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hamill, promoted.

6th Ditto, Brevet-Major J. Jackson, from the 37th Foot, to be Captain, vice Goldie, who exchanges.

6th Regiment of Dragoons, J. Hunter, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Down, promoted.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Major G. Gore, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Newport, who retires. Captain J. Delancey to be Major, by purchase, vice Gore. Lieutenant H. J. Richardson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Delancey. Cornet G. M'Dowall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richardson. J. W. Melville, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice M'Dowall.

11th Ditto, R. Hollingworth, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bullock, promoted.

20th Ditto, Lieutenant E. Finch, from half-pay of the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Saunders, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

23d Ditto, E. C. Southbrook, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Simpson, promoted.

24th Ditto, Hon. C. Westenra to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Alsop, promoted. ——Fisher, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted.

25th Ditto, J. C. Ralston, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brunton, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot, Assistant-Surgeon J. O'Reilly, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. Milne, who exchanges, Lieutenant G. H. Macartney, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice A. B. Higgins, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

3d Ditto, Wm. Hill, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Moore.

12th Ditto, Major B. Graves, from the 72d Foot, to be Major, vice Frith, who exchanges.

24th Ditto, Captain James Adair, from half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. Lepper, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Ensign J. Carr, from the 70th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Craufurd, who exchanges. E W. Chamberline Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dickens, deceased. Serjeant Major J. Murray to be Quarter-Master, vice Belcher, who retires upon full pay.

28th Ditto, Lieut. E. Embury Hill, from half-pay of the Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice J. W. Shelton, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

37th Ditto, Captain J. Goldie, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Jackson, who exchanges.

47th Ditto, Ensign W. Murray to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Robinson, deceased. E. M'Carthy, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Murray. Assistant-Surgeon M. Griffith, from the 94th Regiment, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Tuell, deceased.

49th Ditto, Captain T. Stephens, from half-pay of the 11th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. Judge, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

59th Ditto, Captain G. W. Walker, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Major, without purchase, vice Shawe promoted in the 84th Foot.

60th Ditto, Ensign J. Jordan, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, vice W. Bernard who exchanges.

64th Ditto, Lieut-Colonel J. M'Combe, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir J. Wardlaw, Bart, who exchanges.

65th Ditto, Quarter-Master W. Johnston from half-pay of the 56th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice J. Ottey, who exchanges.

68th Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon H. Clifford, from half-pay of the 83d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fraser, deceased.

70th Ditto, Ensign H. Craufurd, from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Carr, who exchanges.

72d Ditto, Major W. Frith, from the 12th Foot, to be Major, vice Graves, who exchanges. C. Gore, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lyster, promoted.

80th Ditto, Lieut. R. J. Castell to be Captain, without purchase, vice Kingdon, promoted. Ensign J. M'Queen, to be Lieutenant, vice Castell. Ernest Stewart Toole, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Queen.

84th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel M. Shawe, from the 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased.

87th Ditto, Captain H. Brown to be Major, without purchase, vice Desbarres, deceased.

89th Ditto, Lieut. R. Sanderson to be Captain, [illegible]rchase, vice Ramsey, deceased.

80th Ditto, Lieut. T. Van Buerle, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, deceased. Ensign A. Dowdall to be Lieutenant, vice Sanderson. C. A. Thurby, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dowdall; and J. W. Tottenham, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Coventry, who retires.

94th Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon R. Hewat, from half-pay of the 21st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Griffith, appointed to the 47th Foot.

Rifle Brigade, R. N. Everard, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fowler, promoted.

3d West India Regiment, T. French, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice M,Intosh, deceased.

4th Ditto, Col. Sir. J. Wardlaw, Bart. from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M'Combe, who exchanges.

Royal York Rangers, Capt. D. O'Keefe, from half-pay of the 6th West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice G. M. F. Mercer, who exchanges.

Royal West India Rangers, Ensign E. H. Langstaff to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hurst, deceased; Ensign John Studdy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Langley, deceased: J. Walker, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Langstaff; F. H. Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Studdy.

DISMISSAL.—Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General John Phipps Hood has been dismissed his Majesty's service, for

inattention to his duty, and insubordination to his superior Officer.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Captain Josia Grant, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Second Captain, vice Davies, who retires on the Half-pay List.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 16.

Royal Regiment of Artilery, First Lieutenant George Hare, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice Malcolm Clark, resigned.

Commission in the Clumber Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, Henry Bridgeman Simpson to be Lieutenant.

Average Prices of Corn in England & Wales, by the Quarter of eight Winchester Bushels, and of Oatmeal per Boll of 140lb. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended the 13th of Dec. 1817:—Wheat, 83s. 2d; Rye, 49s. 2d.; Barley, 44s. 11d.; Oats, 28s. 4d.; Beans, 51s. 7d.; Pease, 50s. 8d.; Oatmeal, 33s. 8d.

The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 17th day of December, 1817. is 49s. 11¾d. per cwt.

[*The Courier,—December* 22.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Dec. 17.

A list of Officers, Seamen and Royal Marines, belonging to his Majesty's late sloop, Julia, which was cast away on the island of Tristan de Cunha, on the night of the 1st of October last; consisting of the names of the survivors, as well as those who are missing, or who lost their lives:—

People Saved.—Jenkin Jones, Commander; Charles William Browne, and Henry Foster Mills, midshipmen —Total, 3.

Seamen and Marines.—Hugh Dealy, Charles Bonasny, William Perrie, Daniel Sullivan, John Davis, J. M'Cabe, William Dodd, James Jackson, H. Courtenay, J. Giddens, J. Harrison, R. Adare, W. Ellsly, N. Silvie, James Shrieves, Robert Yaxley, G. Ferguson, J. Broadbent, Samuel Poole, J. Reynolds, Isaac Wilson, Robert M'Gee, John Fifees, L. Tye, John Welsh.—Total, 25.

Men and Officers left behind at Ascension—Lieutenant Albany, H. Wilson, acting in the command of Ascension; E. Hare, private marines; J. Anstead, do.

Missing Seamen.—E. Watson, T. Stop, J. Welsh, J. Hanton, James Jolly, Edward Franklin, Richard Hamilton, Corporal Dickenson, marine, Richard Phillips, marine, W. Thomas (2).—Total 10.

People Drowned and Buried.—Henry Mechi, lieutenant; Neil Malcolm, lieutenant; William M'Beath, master; John Enright, surgeon; Henry Suter, purser; Francis Conway Seymour, midshipman; George Standish, midshipman: H. Jund, captain's clerk; John Robenson, gunner; Richard Gibson, boatswain; William Toddrige, carpenter.—Total 12.

Seamen — W. Gordon, E. Flynn, Leonard Jones, C. Jones, Samuel Evro[illegible] W. Thomas (1), E. Clode, [illegible] Roberts, J. Williams, J. [illegible] Wellington, W. Kidley, J. Standeven, R. M'Donald, N. Johnson, J. Rammond, S. Lyons, J. Cree, W. Lennard, J. Cook, J. Wilmor.—Total 24.

Marines.—Serjeant Finder, Corporal Peatfield, J. Orr, W. Disney, H. Levery, J. Whicerly, J. Childs, R. Wells, T. Steele.—Total 9.

Mrs. Dickenson was also lost.

(Signed) JENKIN JONES.
Commander of his Majesty's late sloop Julia.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Yesterday the Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year, beginning 5th July last, and ending the 5th of Jan. 1818, which was ordered to be 5¼ percent.

The Chairman, J. Bebb, Esq. stated the object for which the Court had been made special: pensions had been granted to persons, but they were made up partly from the Company's cash, and partly from the Feefund, which the Counsel thought ought not to be touched without the permission of a General Court. It was then moved, that the Court do agree to the Resolutions of the Court of Directors granting such pensions, all of which were of some years standing.—The Resolutions were put separately, and carried.

The next motion was—"That the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th of August. 1816, appointing Lieut. Col. Alexander Bryce on the retired List of the Fort St. George, Establishment, as a Military Assistant to the Auditor, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum, be agreed to.—This was carried unanimously. After which—

Mr. Hume made a few observations on the present state of the army and the medical departments in the East Indies. A few days ago a certain number of cadets and assistant-surgeons were appointed to join the Company's establishments. He would be as far from wishing to increase the expenditure of the Company as any man, but at the same time he considered the number of these cadets ought to be increased; for he believed that the Company's troops were too sparingly supplied with European officers. It had frequently happened that there was not one European officer to 100 men, and sometimes even 400 men had been under the guidance of only one European officer.

Mr. S. Dixon submitted that these were observations which ought not to be made at the present time.

Mr. Hume replied, that he was aware of the delicacy of the subject, but he still gave it as his conviction, that the military and medical departments were much below what they ought to be.

The Chairman observed, that most certainly every attention would be paid to this subject by the Court of Directors,—Adjourned till Wednesday, the 7th of January.

Captain J. Wallis, who was Lieutenant to Captain Wright, murdered in the Temple by order of Buonaparte, is promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and to the command of the Racoon sloop of war, on the St. Helena station.

The great demand for British iron, it was expected, would depress the price of foreign, and that the rapid advance in this country would give the Continent a returning relish for foreign iron; but now a prospect is open of a duration both to the present demand and present price at home, because the markets both of Russia and Sweden have risen in the exact ratio which has been experienced in England.

[*St. Jomes's Chronicle,—Dec.* 18.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

LATTERS FROM LAS CASES.

1.—TO LORD. SIDMOUTH.

"My Lord,—I am extremely sorry that I have the honor to write to your Lordship, and know for certain that I shall not remain here long enough to receive your answer, which would perhaps, fulfill all my wishes.

"For these four days I have been in the hands of your State Messenger, who, on his arrival here, entrusted to me my paper which had been previously sealed up, with the declaration that I might do with them what I thought proper. After this he saw me constantly writing, and even encouraged me to do so, and waited till the very moment of departure, to take from me, as I was on the point of setting sail, all my papers, even the most trifling, in your name. This is a trap, my Lord, which I cannot find it in my heart to ascribe, to any higher person, than the man who laid it for me. This Massenger understood nothing but English. He had an assistant with him, who pretended to understand French; and desired to read the papers one after the other, and has notwi thstanding kept them all. He would have had enough to do to read them all in a week, and I did not think that an individual had such a right over me. Every thing has been taken from me, letters, notes, my son's writing books, deeds of property, domestic secrets, official documents of Sir Hudson Lowe and Lord Charles Somerset, my journals, and even a letter to the French Minister of Police, and another to my wife, which being more at leisure, I had already dictated that it might be forwarded as soon as I landed at Ostend. They have been taken from me without making an inventory of them, or nnmbering them, and they declared it was done by your Lordship's orders. In the first moment of indignation, I protested against such violence, and inquired for a Magistrate, that I might make my complaint to him. I will not here repeat the answer which I received.

"As there is nothing I so much dislike as to have my name mentioned in public discussions, and considering that it was impossible you could have prescribed such conduct, which is opposed to all the legal rules in the world, by which public officers must guard themselves against him, who in such a case might affirm that some papers had been, taken away, or others substituded; considering this I contented myself, when I recovered my temper, with trying by all possible means, and all possible arguments, to induce the messenger who disposed of my fate, to delay my voyage till I could write to your Lordship and receive from you the confirmation of his rigorous orders. This man, who detained me three days on the most trifling pretext, was not to be moved in respect to this affair, though it was so important. Notwithstanding all my representations, that I had not the smallest objection to have all my papers looked over by confidential persons appointed by your Lordship for the purpose, and that your Lordship must yourself desire that certain formalities were observed in respect to me; that in the examination of my papers, my presence would be very useful, not absolutely necessary to give explanations respecting things that would not be understood without me; that he, sent me in person to the Continent, and kept my papers in London; that it was to be feared that there was a misunderstanding, and that in 24 ours all would be cleared up, he answered me coldly, that I need not be uneasy respecting my return from the Continent if it should be necessary, since you would pay all the expences.

"To what hands, my Lord, have you delivered me? On another occasion, my Lord, which was certainly against your instructions I was obliged to impose silence upon the man who guarded me, on account of his gross abuse of the august person whom I honour above every thing in the world. In one word, my Lord, since I have touched your coast, I am treated as a malefactor. And in what does my crime consist? That I, as perhaps is believed, have a different political opinion, and went voluntarily into imprisonment at Longwood! But is not the last most noble and excellent action that is known, and so honourable, that every one would rejoice, in his heart to have given this example?—My Lord, the natural mildness and justice which are attributed to you, cannot possibly have approved all that has been done to me.

"I have received permission, and have hastened to seal the papers taken from me, not to protect myself against your Lordship, but, on the contrary, for your interest to supply the deficiency in the form, which might perhaps have compromised your agents.

"I beg your Lorship again [illegible] your attention, to my affairs, an[illegible] cide nothing respecting my p[illegible] you have received from me the [illegible] tion which you may desire, a[illegible] you shall have to your entire sa[illegible] I assure you beforehand, that, [illegible] different the opinions and feeling[illegible] be that will be found in them, th[illegible] not one respecting which judical e[illegible] nations or amiable negociations [illegible] not take place. Nothing interestin[illegible] be found in them relative to affai[illegible] State, nor any political secret. I [illegible] never had any thing of the kind; a[illegible] it had been the case, I should long si[illegible] have not wanted an opportunity to m[illegible] use of it.

"It would perhaps be here the pl[illegible] my Lord, to mention to your Lords[illegible] the papers which were taken from me [illegible] St. Helena, as well as many other things respecting which I shall have to speak with your Lordship, or with Lord Bathurst. But the few moments I have left, and the confusion in my thoughts which such sudden and unexpected events occassion, oblige me to put it off till another time.

"I shall wait with impatience for your Lordship's answer, where, I know not, perhaps at Brussels, if I obtain permission to stop there. I have the honour, &c."

"Dover, Nov. 22, 1817.

"This copy is made from memory, and some words may therefore be different from the original; but the language and the sense are certainly the same.

"Count Las Casas."

2.—LETTER TO LORD HOLLAND.

"My Lord.—I had the honour to send you a letter from the extremity of Africa, with a duplicate of it. I hope that you will pardon the feeling that dictated it to me. It drew me, though unknown, to him, who from love of justice & greatness of soul, took up the most noble of all causes. I added to it the few documents that I had in my hands—the grievances at Longwood, my correspondence with Sir Hudson Lowe, and the sketch of a petition to Parliament. Have you ever received these.

"The more unfortunate I become, the more does my confidence increase. The treatment I have received since I approached the English coast, and the impulse it has given to that which I have experienced on the Continent, are difficult to describe. I take the liberty to annex my letter to Lord Simouth on this subject. If it should happen that the newspapers as they usually do, should misrepresent my case, and should any of those voices, which continually watch over every kind of abuse and injustice be heard in Parliament, your Lordship will have the advantage of being acquainted with the whole affair.

"My Lord, I add to the copy of this letter, that of another, of which I must be proud (the letter of recommendation from Buonaparté already published); I would, also, for the future, have rejoiced over it in silence, if it were not necessary to annihilate the lying reports of the Journals, which have spread a false opinion on the Continent. Some pretend, that I left Longwood because, weary of the brutality of him from whom I parted with grief, I could not live with any longer; others without further particulars, say that I deserted him. The annexed letter, if it is made public, will shew the truth; it is a favour which I beg of you, unless your Lordship should see objections which I have not remarked. My Lord, they make me very unhappy—they make me a martyr; that is to say, generous hearts are made to incline to me, and their participation consoles me for all.

"It is attended with the greatest difficulties to write these few lines to you. May they come into your hands; If time allows me to present my grievances to [illegible] Ministers, you [illegible]

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on 28 June, 2017

crease beyond the corresponding period last year of £180,970
Stamps, an increase of - - - 212,094
Incidents, an increase of - - - 264,559

£657,623

In the Customs there is a small decrease of £23,260
In the Post-Office a decrease of - - 23,000 46,260

Total - - - £611,363

In the Account of the Produce of the Revenue for the period of 1816, is not included the receipt upon the general Article of Excise, nor the Stamp Duties for the last week, the receipt upon these branches of revenue not having been paid into the Exchequer, on account of the holidays, till the subsequent week; therefore from the above increase should be deducted the sum of about 320,694*l.* leaving the increase 290,669*l.*

PARIS, DEC. 23.

CHAMBER OF PEERS, DEC. 22.

The Chamber assembled at one o'clock. The Keeper of the Seals, accompanied by the Counsellor of State Count Simeon, presented to the Chamber a projet of a law with respect to the journals, adopted on the 20th of this month, by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber adjourned, till to-morrow, the examination of this project in the bureaux; after which, it will re-assemble for the purpose of a general discussion. The projet, and the arguments employed by the Keeper of the Seals, are to be printed meanwhile and distributed to the Members.

The PRESIDENT communicated to the Chamber, a request presented by the Count D'Aboville, tending to establish his hereditary titles to the peerage. A committee of three Members was appointed by lot, to examine this request, and the proofs in support of it. Upon its report, which was made forthwith, the Chamber pronounced the claims of the Count D'Aboville valid.

SITTING OF THE 23D.

The Chamber, which formed itself into bureaux at noon, sat, at two o'clock, in general assembly.

The order of the day was read for the discussion of the projet of the law upon the Journals. The projet being read, the Chamber, instead of commencing the discussion, referred the examination of the projet to a special Committee of five Members.

This Committee was immediately named and consisted of MM. Dessolle the Marquisde Lally Tollendal, the Marquis de Marbois, the Count D'Abrial, and the Viscount de Lamoignon.

The Chamber adjourned to next Friday, then to receive the report of the Committee.

American Extracts.

The 15th Congress,

Assembled, in the building upon Capital Hill on the 1st instant.

IN THE SENATE, a quorum was formed and Mr. GALLIARD of S. Carolina took the chair as President *pro. tem.*—the vice President of U. States was absent from indisposition. The new members were qualified to take their seats, excepting the members from *Mississippi*, which state is not yet recognized by Congress. A committee was appointed to wait on the President.

IN THE HOUSE, 147 members answered to their names.—A quorum being present they proceeded to the choice, of a Speaker. HENRY CLAY, Esq. of Kentucky had 145 votes, and was chosen. After the usual oath was administered he made a short Address to the House and took the chair. Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, had 6 and there was one blank vote. The members present were qualified, and the officers of the house reappointed without opposition, viz. Thomas Dougherty was chosen Clerk, and T. Claxton, appointed Doorkeeper. The usual orders were passed for organizing the bodies. A committee was appointed to be joined by that of the Hon. Senate, to wait upon the PRESIDENT of the United States and inform him that Congress was organized and ready to receive any communications which he might think proper to make; and the house adjourned to 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

National Intelligencer—Extra.

Washington: Tuesday, December 2, 1817.

This day, at 12 o'clock the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth filled it with plenty.—An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to that more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that omnipotent Being from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great-Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded: by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service, on Lake Champlain, more than one vessel on Lake Ontario, more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only: and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it shall terminate. By this arrangement, useless expence, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the Commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it. The Commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this government, to extent to the colonies of Great-Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made, from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathise in events which affected their neighbors. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict along our coast, and its contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war. They have regarded the [redacted], in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks nor would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connection with us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult ro reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorised by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private unauthorised adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed; and orders have accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments, in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like, in future, be prevented.

Our relations with the other Powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

I [redacted] attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit it is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions; making in the whole twenty-one millions eight hundred thousand dollars; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen;

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ter which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, intil the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object: after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty-six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorised expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the Department of War, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great part of this force are armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claims the unremitted attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force, it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulph of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favorable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan territory, and of the state of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased, in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the states of North Caroliana, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow; we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie, into the Michigan territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees, through the state of Indiana and the Illinois territory, to that of Missouri. A similar, and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the states and territory, which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make [illegible] for the preservation, improv[illegible], and civilization of the [illegible]ians. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desart. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservation of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the art of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers, is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire-arms only, as the Indain tribes are, will shun even moderate works which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only, in future along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore should the utmost attention, skill, and labour, be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations, will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our Union, to the West and South, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration which has heretofore been great, will probably encrease, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the Union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the beast advantage for the nation. The nation should, therefore derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate, in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior, wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But, if looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the U. States, the great amount and value of its production, the connections of its parts and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never equal did a country of such vast extent offer inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it with that freedom and candor which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trust with which I am now honored, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required—and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specific powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appear to their satisfaction, that the power is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony which now manifests itself throughout our Union promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favorable result. I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include in the amendment sought, a right in Congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow citizens throughout the U. States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capital is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when the subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress, on a scale adequate to national purpose. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the Committees, and various officers belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient Republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence of the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, shew that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation.—Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodations should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the Attorney General; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to those object, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congres, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature and gone to repose. It is believed that among the survivours there are some not provided for by existing laws who are reduced to indigence, and even real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them.—The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be for ever lost; indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of public lands, will be fully adqeuate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for; to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes; I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal. To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people.—The faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue and capacity for self government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and, should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burth[illegible] then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1817.

SELECTIONS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.—In the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, by JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. there is an interesting account of St. George's Chapel, where the remains of our beloved PRINCESS are deposited, from which, for the information of our readers, we shall make a few extracts.

The Collegiate Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, is the largest in dimension, the most chaste and elegant in architectural style and character, and the most diversified in external and internal arrangement, of the three Royal Chapels in England. The foundation and building of the *present* Chapel have been commonly attributed to King EDWARD the Fourth, though all writers agree that EDWARD the Third founded the College, endowed it liberally, was the greater part of his life employed in building and enlarging the Castle, and finally, that he " caused the former Chapels to be taken down, and one more large and stately to be erected.', King HENRY the First is said to have erected the original Chapel within the precincts of Windsor Castle, for eight Canons, and to have dedicated it to King EDWARD the CONFESSOR. This was afterwards either re-built, or enlarged, by HENRY the Third. Sir REGINALD BRAG, Prime Minister to King HENRY the Seventh, and one of the Knights-Companions of the Order of the Garter, was appointed Master and Surveyor of the Works. That the Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, owes much to the skill as well as to the munificence of Sir REGINALD BRAG, there can be no doubt. It is stated that the *roof* or groined ceiling of the *choir*, was not begun till the 21styear of HENRY the Seventh's reign; when JOHN HYLMER and WILLIAM VERTUE, Freemasons, agreed by indenture, dated June 5, A. D. 1507 (after Sir REGINALD BRAG's death), to construct that part of the vaulting for the sum of 700l. and to complete it by Christmas next, 1508. The fitting up & decorations of the *stalls* &c. in the choir, were chiefly accomplished during HENRY the Eighth's reign, and it is conjectured that the whole masonry of the edifice, with the roof, side-chapel, and interior embellishments, were left either wholly or nearly finished at the time of that Monarch's decease. Several alterations and dilapidations have subsequently taken place; and hence, though the architecture apparently displays its original form, style, and dressings, yet much of it is modern. Great reparations and restorations have been made during the reign of King GEORGE the Third, who evinced his good sense and good state in particularly commanding the architect to imitate in all the new work the ancient and proper models to be found in the original parts of the building. For this fact I am indebted to the present worthy Bishop of SALISBURY, who was one of the Canons of Windsor at the time these plans were effected. His Lordship also states, that the King contributed from his own private purse more than 15,000*l.* towards defraying the expences; that the Knights of the Garter paid their quota; and that the Dean and Chapter advanced 5,000l. more. The alterations and additions then made, under the direction of Mr. EMLYN, were the following:—A new altar, which consists of a wooden screen, elaborately carved and adorned with the arms of EDWARD the Third, EDWARD the Black Prince, and all the first Knights of the Garter, arranged in two circular compartments. The arms of his present MAJESTY, the Prince of WALES, and those Knights of the Garter who contributed towards the expence of the great eastern window, were painted in glass by EGINTON, of Birmingham, and are placed in the north and south windows of the *choir*. In the centre is a very fine picture by WEST, of the last Supper. A new organ, built by Mr. GREEN, cost 1,000l.; it is enclosed in a case, which, in its general design and detail, corresponds and harmonizes with the elaborate stalls in the choir. It is placed on a grand screen, executed in COADE'S artificial stone, from a design by Mr. EMLYN. The *stalls*, particularly those for the Monarch and the Prince, were repaired, parts newly made, and other parts greatly ornamented. They are adorned with a profusion of small ornaments, carved in oak, and varnished. The great eastern window, and those at the east and west ends of the south aisle, also that at the west end of the north aisle, have been fitted with painted glass, executed by JARVIS and his pupil FORREST, from designs by Mr. WEST. The whole of the interior was newly paved, the roof and sides cleaned and repaired, and the different monuments, paintings, gildings, &c. restored to their pristine [illegible] characters.

COCKNEY ECONOMY.—Two London citizens determined to visit France, lately made an excursion to *Boulogne*, where they had a *table d'hote* dinner at the moderate rate of *two livres* each. Recollecting the high price of *French* wines in England, they ordered a bottle of *humble Port*, for which, to their no small astonishment, they were charged eight livres; and on their remonstrating with the *Maitre d' Hotel*, he assured them he could not afford to sell *foreign* wine at a less rate, but consoled them by adding, that they might have had a bottle of excellent *Champaigne* and another of *Bordeaux* for the same money.

Dr. Donald M'Askill, of the island of Eigg, was unfortunately drowned off that island, on the 24th. ult. He was proceeding from Arisaig to Eigg, in a boat, along with the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Minister of the Small Isles, when, by the starting of a plank, the boat instantly sunk, and he and Mr. Fraser, with two men, perished. Dr. M'Askill was a gentleman of the most amiable disposition, universally beloved, and endeared to the poor by every benevolent act. He has left a wife and ten children to lament his loss.

BOMBAY;—Priuted for the PROPRIETORS, by M. D. CRUZ.